[illegible]

Egypt [illegible]
Turkey [illegible]
Iraq [illegible]
Syria [illegible]
Lebanon [illegible]
Historical Palestine [illegible]

/For an account of the program of culture-education in countries of the Middle East after World War I up to 1945, see 66: Bonné, [illegible] Middle East, category 115 as follows: Turkey - pp. 274-284, Egypt - pp. 285-286, Iraq - pp. 287-289, Palestine - 289-290, Syria and Lebanon - pp. 290-292./

[illegible] private sectors. Most of the difficulties in this connection have arisen from the lack of adequate information. There there are in Lebanon about 30,000 foreigners, and for many of them it has been impossible to ascertain whether or not they should be considered as 'residents'. Again, many Lebanese nationals live and work in neighbouring countries without being registered as permanent residents there. According to the adopted criterion, their expenditure on a trip to Lebanon should be entered up a credit; there has been no way, however, of isolating that item.

4. [illegible] from foreign travel

Receipts from foreign travel (i.e., the credit side) have been divided into the following categories: (1) summer resorting, (2) schools, (3) hospitals and (4) tourism, including business.

(1) Summer resorting. In most countries, summer resorting (or sojourn) is part of general tourism, and earnings from it are not isolated. In Lebanon, such an isolation was found to be necessary, for the following reasons:

[illegible] (a) Sojourn in Lebanon is a clearly defined and separate industry and is so recognized by the Government. It is generally taken to mean the spending of the summer months in the fifty-odd mountain resorts which dot the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], their population swells up as much as ten to fifteen times during July, August and September of every year. Some resorts are even completely abandoned during the winter months and come to life only in the hot season. During this season, all residential houses and often even schools and other institutions are rented out to the incoming sojourners. Most of the sojourners are from the Lebanese coastal cities, but quite a substantial number come from the neighbouring countries in the Middle East. The Lebanese Government (through its Commissariat of Tourism) is known to have always been anxious to promote sojourn and to attract as many foreigners as possible during the summer season. In 1951 and 1952 for example, it stood ready to pay part or all of the return passage of all

[illegible] nationals residing in Arab countries [illegible] Foreign nationals naturally differ from the ordinary tourists who stay a few days only in the country, and up to most of their time in travel, with Beirut as the jumping off place to Damascus or Jerusalem. The nationals' stay, on the other hand, ranges all the way from a week or two at a hotel to three months in a rented villa. Often guests repeat year after year, returning to the same place, almost, as it where, like to a summer home.

3) Whilst it was possible to isolate the summer resort tourist industry, the remaining forms of foreign travel (except expenditures for schools and hospitals) could not be separately identified because the needed information was not obtainable from the Commissariat of Tourism or the Tourist Guidance. Thus the word "tourism" is used in this study as a catchall for the various not otherwise mentioned foreign travel expenditures, with no breakdowns as to travel for business, pleasure, etc.

In view of its importance, it was decided to undertake a separate independent survey of the embassy industry especially since there was no reliable official data on which to base even an approximate estimate. Although the present study encompasses 1953 and 1954 only, it was felt that the survey should cover the 1949 summer months, and be made while the season was in progress. In this way there would be as little reliance as possible on people's memories; the data requested would be current and available, and direct interview and, when needed, cross checking would be [illegible] ing returns for the two previous years.

For this purpose, two complementary surveys were conducted, both beginning in June 1955 and continuing through the succeeding five months. Permissions for the surveys were obtained from the ministries concerned, which also cooperated in the collection of information. Most of the communications or questionnaires were sent out in the names of the bureaus directly concerned

* The Government authorized 50 kg of the cross quotas for a total of 70 on another item, 40 kg for 40 kg, 50 kg for 40 kg and 50 kg for 40 kg. The others are the Government 10, 10 million in 1955 and 10, 10 million in 1956, Another 10, 10,000 was also spent annually on cultural promotion, mainly in the form of propaganda and advertising in Egypt and Iraq.

[illegible]

Methodology and Purpose of Report

In order to facilitate the planning and carrying out of the different aspects of the Kumbi Rural Improvement Project, an economic and social survey and analysis of the area to be affected by the development projects was requested in August, 1965. It was decided that the report of this study should include the general physical characteristics of the area, a description of local governmental institutions, populations, farm organizations, land utilization, irrigation and crop patterns, livestock, land tenure, crops and livestock, and a physical description of the village for showing the number and types of buildings and educational facilities.

Unfortunately, basic data with respect to the project area were not available. Insufficient time to send [illegible] abroad was one of the figures available on population are extremely inaccurate. Although the land area in each township was made available by the cadastral survey office in Kumbi there was no information available on land utilization and distribution.

A rational approach to the problem of rural improvement necessitated the preparation of a minimum amount of economic data. In this report the best available basic facts and figures are presented. Unless otherwise noted, the information was acquired from the members of the village and other leading citizens in Kumbi and Commissioner.

The basic data presented for a report of this sample study represents the minimum for an agricultural census of a district. It should be realized, however, that many of the difficulties encountered in making this survey, such as lack of adequate maps, information on ownership of land, and accurate data on population must be resolved in preparing the way for a successful agricultural census. Land such a census can be made, however, enabling factual, upon complete data for which plans for a development work program will aid in obtaining the data necessary for understanding the true agricultural needs in Lebanon.

One limitation which does exist in the methodology of this survey, unless otherwise noted, is the fact that the information presented is reasonably reliable.

PREFACE

[illegible]

[illegible] ...ion, large holdings, owned by absentee landlords and worked according to the share-tenancy system, predominate, however, in the Sirte valley, in the Misiata plain and in the province of South Cyrenaica.

A diversity of crops is grown in different parts of the country. The subtropical climate of the coastal plain permits the cultivation of citrus fruits and bananas, while olives, grapes, apricots and other fruits flourish on the terraced mountain slopes. Cereals and legumes are the chief crops of the Sirtica, but cotton, tobacco and numerous types of vegetables are also produced. Large numbers of goats, as well as sheep, cattle and other livestock, are raised, primarily as food or draft animals. Horticulture is carried on in many mountain villages, but the emigration of artificial silks has considerably to decline within recent years. The government encourages the expansion of agriculture through the promotion of cooperative credit and marketing facilities. There are no experimental farms or research centres, but instruction in modern methods of farming is provided by the agricultural divisions of the government's provincial administration in Tripoli and by the American Libyan society.

The mineral resources of the region are negligible. Small deposits of lignite, located in the hills above Tripoli and Tripoli, are worked commercially, but a vital resource is empowering hold along the west coast of Africa. The development of modern industry has received some impetus during the war years (1941-45), but is handicapped by the scarcity of raw materials and the limited skilled labour force for the processing of consumer goods, including the manufacture of textiles, cement, soaps, distilled liquors, leather goods, cigarettes, olive oil and various foodstuffs. The Esso Petroleum Company has recently established a refinery at Tripoli, the terminus of its pipeline from the oil fields in the Gabriel region. The chief exports are olives and olive oil, textiles, silk, fruits and petroleum products.

p. 118(a)

[illegible]

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